

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4336. 號五廿月五年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1877.

日三十月四年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTOH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 180 & 184, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIDEN, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTOH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAR & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA:—SWATOW, QUELOH & CAMPBELL, Amoy. WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow. HENDER & Co., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Manila, C. HENDERSON & Co., Macao, L. A. DA GAMA.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 500,000 Dollars.

COVER OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HOPKINS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSON, Esq.
E. R. BELLING, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. Ed. TOBIN, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK. A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, . . . THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager.

Shanghai, . . . EWM CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, March 29, 1876.

Intimations.

THE UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been Appointed AGENTS of the above Company at HONGKONG and FOOCHOW, are prepared to accept Risks and Issue Policies by any First-Class Steamers, at current rates, Payable either here, in London, in Liverpool, or at the principal Ports of India and the East.

BIRLEY & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 21, 1877. au23

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to Furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contribution for the Year ending 31st December, 1876, in order that the distribution of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st August next, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, May 1, 1877. se1

PIANO TUNING.

MR. A. HAHN, PRACTICAL PIANO MANUFACTURER, REPAIRER, and TUNER, begs leave to inform the Community of Hongkong of his arrival at this Port on a visit, and that he is now Prepared to TUNE and REPAIR PIANOS, HARMONIUMS, Etc., at Moderate charges, during his short stay.
Orders left in care of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. or Messrs. CHAS. J. GAUFF & Co., will meet with prompt attention.
Hongkong, May 23, 1877. je6

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. STOUT intends visiting JAPAN shortly, and would be glad if those who wish to Consult him professionally would make an appointment for an Early Day.

HOUSE FOR CONSULTATION: 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

No. 1, Alexandra Terrace. Hongkong, April 4, 1877.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB will be Held at the VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB House on THURSDAY, the 31st Instant, at 5 o'clock p.m.

H. E. WODEHOUSE, Hon. Sec., V. R. C. my31
Hongkong, May 24, 1877.

THE CURRENCY MEMORIAL TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN POPE HENNESSY, LIQUOR-GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG.

IN Brief, the Memorial draws attention to the unsatisfactory state of the Currency, and requests that no Legislation may be made which would jeopardise or postpone the advent of a clean, undebased British Dollar for Hongkong, which it is understood that every one in the Colony, Native as well as Foreign (the Shroffs alone excepted) earnestly desires.

The original Memorial, to which have been attached the Signatures of over 150 Bankers, Merchants, Professional Men, Engineers, Manufacturers, Traders, and others, lies at the Office of Messrs. SHARP & Co., Bank Buildings, where Printed Copies may be obtained.
Copies also lie for Signature at several of the Banks, Clubs, Stores, and Hotels.

NOTICE.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.

THE BUSINESS of this Company has This Day been Transferred to THE MARINE INSURANCE CO., of 20, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors, WILLIAM HUNT, Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. 20, Old Broad Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877. ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING. RESERVE FUND, £340,000.

WITH Reference to the foregoing Advertisement THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSPORT CO., and has Appointed Mr. A. McIVER as its AGENT in Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors, ROBERT J. LODGE, Manager.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Accept Risks and Issue Policies on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE CO. by any First-Class Steamer.

A. McIVER, Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of London.

Hongkong, February 16, 1877. au17

COMMENCING with the "GUALIOR" leaving Hongkong on the 2nd June, and until further notice, the Company's Mail Steamers from China will proceed to London via Suez Canal, calling at Southampton to land Passengers and Mails.

ADAM LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 14, 1877. je3

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have This Day Opened a Branch of our Firm at AMOY. Mr. F. F. BIRLEY will Act as our AGENT at that Port.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, May 1, 1877. je2

NOTICE.

MR. WILHELM CARL ENGELBRECHT von PUSTAU Junior, and Mr. CONRAD MUNAUE DONNER, have been admitted Partners in our Firm from the First of January, 1877.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai.

Hongkong, April 16, 1877. jv16

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD EDWARDS will Conduct the Business of my Office, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS, Surveyor to Local Office, and Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, March 17, 1877. se18

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRUIKSHANK, Manager.

Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

For Sale.

LANDED EX S. S. "SCINDIA," &c.

Mixed PICKLES. White ONIONS. PICCALILLI. CHOW CHOW. Assorted SAUCES. Potted MEATS. Anchovy PASTE. Yarmouth BLOATERS. Tinned VEGETABLES. Wiltshire Preserved BACON. PATE DE FOI GRAS. CHAMPIGNONS. Worcester SAUCE. Kipper HERRINGS. Fintoon HADDUCKS. HERRINGS & LA SARDINES. OXFORD SAUSAGES. Mince MEAT. OX TONGUES in Jelly. Corned OX TONGUES. Smoked OX TONGUES. Bologna SAUSAGES. JAMS and JELLIES. Tart FRUITS. Assorted SOUPS. Sausage MEAT. Jagged HARE.

WINE. Sadeone's Pale Dry SHERRY. Do. Invalid's PORT. Hunt's CHAMPAGNE. Do. Krug's CHAMPAGNE. Pommery & Greno's Do. Sparkling & Still HOCK. Do. MOSELE. SPIRITS. Hennessy's BRANDY. Courvoisier's Do. La Grande Marque Do. Remy's FINEST. S. Board's "OLD TOM." AVH GIN. Old Irish WHISKY. "Royal Glendee" Do. BEER. Bass' PALE ALE, qts. Do. Do. Guinness' STOUT, qts. Do. Do. "Allsopp" Bids. Draught PORTER. Aitken's FALKIRK ALE. Combe & Co.'s STOUT. CLARETS, in Great Variety, Bulk and Bottled.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, May 14, 1877. my28

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS. Apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

FOR SALE.

HENRIOT & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, Carte Blanche "Dry." Do. DUBOIS & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, Carte Blanche. JOHN DUNN & Co.'s CLARETS and WHITE WINES. STUART & KENTISH'S PORTS and SHERRIES. MOULTON & Co.'s COGNACS, 1, 2, 3 Stars. BLANCY FRERES & Co.'s COGNACS. JUSTUS LEMBEKE & Co. Hongkong, April 9, 1877. jv8

APOLLINARIS

NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

A POLLINARIS WATER.—"It is, in our opinion, superior for table purposes to any other mineral water with which we are acquainted. It is strongly effervescent, and forms an exceedingly pleasant and refreshing beverage, either alone or in combination with wine; and it is not, we are informed by an eminent medical friend, liable to that charge which has been so frequently brought against soda and other waters—that they have a depressing effect upon the system. On the contrary, medical testimony is unanimous in favour of the high therapeutic qualities of Apollinaris Water."—Civil Service Review.

A POLLINARIS WATER IS CERTAINLY THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATER. It is softer and more refreshing than its only rival Seltzer Water (Nassau Seltzer Brunnens), and is more pleasant to the palate. Over all manufactured Aerated Waters it has an incomparable superiority.

"A POLLINARIS WATER is, moreover, a water of great organic purity, another highly important desideratum, in which artificial Aerated Waters often dangerously fail. Its place seems, therefore, marked as the favoured beverage of the favoured classes who can select their drinking water. Physicians will find it a valuable addition to their resources as a cool and refreshing drink, antacid, and useful in promoting digestion and gastric irritation. Such a water is the sworn enemy of gout, rheumatism, and their congeners."—London Medical Record.

A POLLINARIS WATER.—DR. HERMANN WEBER, F.R.C.P., writes:—"Having largely used it during the last seven years, I have found it of great value as an article of diet in gouty dispositions, in bilious acid diathesis, in tendency to gallstones, in some forms of catarrh of the bladder, and in chronic catarrh of the respiratory organs; in the latter, either heated by itself or mixed with hot milk or whey. To many persons the Apollinaris water, an agreeable and useful addition to their diet, and a good vehicle for some medicines."—Brit. Med. Jour.

PRICES.

CASE of 50 QUARTS (STONE BOTTLES) \$10 " 50 PINTS " " 8 " 8 " 5 DOZ. SODA WATER BOTTLES \$10

N.B.—Stone Quart=3 Soda-water Bottles. " Pint=1 1/2 " "

82 Allowed for the Soda-water Bottles, if Returned.

GEO. SMITH & Co., Agents for China and Japan.

NORTON & Co., Agents in Hongkong.

May 4, 1877.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I. A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo. pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: Two Dollars and a Half. To be had from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 5, 1877.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Dr. STOUT, to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 28th May, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m., at his Residence No. 1, Alexandra Terrace,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising: Crim-son and Green Damask Covered Drawing-room Suites. Blackwood Marble-top Tables. Gasaliers and Gas Brackets, Pier Glasses, Engravings, Carpets, Card Tables, and Skin Rugs. Dining Table, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Whatnots, Sideboard, Glass-ware, and Plated-ware. Iron Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers with Glass, English-made Writing Desk, Folding Chairs, Glass Book-case, Marble-top Toilet Table and Wash-stands.

One SEWING MACHINE and Stand.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Saturday, the 26th Instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 22, 1877. my28

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 11th June, 1877, (or Private Sale before the Day of Sale), at 2 p.m.,—

The well-known Tavern called the "STAR TAVERN," situated in Queen's Road West, No. 200, with FURNITURE, FIXTURES, LIQUORS, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. J. M. GUEDES, JR., Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 23, 1877. jell

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship "NARAOA," Capt. PUGHARD, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 26th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, May 23, 1877. my26

FOR SAIGON.

The British Steamship "FLINTSHIRE," Captain THOMAS, will be despatched for the above Port on the 26th Instant.

For Freight and Passage, apply to AH YON, 57, Praya.

Hongkong, May 24, 1877. my26

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship "ESMERALDA," Capt. THEBAUD, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 28th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to A. MACG. HEATON.

N.B.—No Parcels will be received at the Office after 10 a.m. on the 28th.

Hongkong, May 23, 1877. my28

FOR FOOCHOW (DIRECT.)

The British Steamer "BENARTY," Captain PORTER, will be despatched as above on MONDAY Next, the 28th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, May 24, 1877. my28

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TANAIIS," Captain REYNOLD, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

H. DU POUET, Agent.

Hongkong, May 24, 1877.

Shipping.

Steamers.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "AMAZONE," Comdt. MONTMART, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUET, Agent.

Hongkong, May 24, 1877.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship "HIGHLANDER," HURCHISON, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, May 24, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 British Ship "MADURA," STANTON, Master, will load here and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, May 18, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship "THOMAS LORD," HALL, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, April 26, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship "NEW ERA," SAYER, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, April 27, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Bark "ALBERT RUSSELL," Captain CARVER, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, April 20, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Bark "ROSETTA McNEIL," BROWN, Master, will load here and will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, April 14, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Ship "LALLA ROOKEH," HENDER, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, April 23, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Clipper Ship "LEUCADIA," MEARNS, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, April 20, 1877.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.

The A 1 British Barque "NOVELTY," Captain COLLIVER, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1877.

FOR SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

The A 1 American Barque "HELENA," Captain SNOW, having most of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1877. je10

Notices to Consignees.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. VOLGA.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per S. S. *Volga*, from London, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before MONDAY, the 21st May, at Noon, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after SATURDAY, the 26th May, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUY,

Agent.

Hongkong, May 20, 1877. my28

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *KASHGAR*.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel, from Bombay and Intermediate Ports, and in connection with the *BOKHARA* and *THIBET* from London, and *PESHAWUR* from Calcutta, are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns, at West Point, whence delivery can be obtained from this date.

Optional Cargo for Shanghai will be forwarded on by following Steamer unless applied for by the Consignees before Noon To-morrow.

ADAM LIND,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 20, 1877. my27

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH SHIP CARRIAGES, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co.,

Hongkong, May 10, 1877.

BARQUE CHINAMAN, FROM LONDON.

THIS Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 21, 1877.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

GERMAN BARQUE IRIS, FROM HAMBURG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 19, 1877.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per German Barque *CAURA*, THIESEN, Master, from HAMBURG, are requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 22, 1877.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

ROSINA, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. C. W. Hansen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

ROBERTA McNEIL, American barque, Captain Brown.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

NYASSA, British ship, Captain W. B. Garriock.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

TULACOGORUM, British 8-m. schooner, Captain Mason.—Wiesler & Co.

HANNAH LAW, British ship, Captain E. Greig.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

VESTA, German barque, Captain H. Dirks.—Melchers & Co.

HANNAH & MARY, British barque, Capt. A. Smith.—Order.

TWENTYSTY L. SWEAT, American barque, Captain Wm. Griffin.—Meyer & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

BARQUE HOPE, FROM LONDON.

THIS Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 23, 1877.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO AND NAGASAKI.

The Steamship "ELGIN," shortly expected from Singapore, will receive immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 25, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The American Ship "FLEETWING," Guest, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load here and/or at Whampoa, and have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to OLYPHANT & Co.

Hongkong, May 25, 1877. je26

FOR SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have just

Received an Invoice of COPE, BROTHERS & Co.'s TOBACCOES

and CIGARETTES.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

COPE'S BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE.

COPE'S SMOKING MIXTURE.

COPE'S PEERLESS CIGARETTES.

COPE'S BOUQUET CIGARETTES.

COPE'S FAIRY CIGARETTES.

COPE'S FANCY BRILLIANTS.

COPE'S WHIFFS.

Hongkong, May 25, 1877. je26

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell

by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 30th May, 1877, at Noon,—

At the Premises lately occupied by Messrs BROADBENT, ANTHONY & Co.

THE GOOD-WILL of the Business of the late Firm of BROADBENT, ANTHONY & Co.

TERMS.—Cash Only! On fall of the hammer in Bank Notes or Cheque.

Hongkong, May 25, 1877. my30

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 24, *Fyfehire*, British ship, 750, M. R. Keen, Newcastle (N.S.W.) April 16, Coal.—ORDER.

May 24, *Cyphreus*, British steamer, 1270, Wood, Saigon May 20, Rice.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

May 25, *Olympia*, German steamer, 777, A. Pearce, Newchwang May 23, Ballast.—SIEMSEN & Co.

May 25, *Iraus*, British barque, 327, W. A. Pearce, Newchwang May 9, Beans.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

May 25, *Rottendam*, Dutch barque, 760, L. Dik, Saigon May 14, Rice.—MELCHERS & Co.

May 25, *Japan*, German three-masted schooner, 270, H. Walter, Bangkok May 3, General.—SIEMSEN & Co.

May 25, *Chamron Kamrye*, Siamese barque, 430, E. Möller, Bangkok April 22, Rice.—KIN TSE LOONG.

May 25, *Jacatra*, Dutch brig, 337, B. M. Dirksen, Newcastle (N.S.W.) March 13, Coal.—RUSSELL & Co.

May 25, *Rope*, British barque, 454, T. O. Boulton, London Jan. 12, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

May 25, *Fuyew*, from Canton.

May 25, *Elgin*, British steamer, 900, A. B. Miller, London April 1, via ports of call, and Singapore May 15, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

DEPARTURES.

May 24, *Deutschland*, for Newchwang.

25, *Gustav & Marie*, for Halphong.

25, *Gustav*, for Macassar.

25, *Olympia*, for Saigon.

25, *Thinguallo*, for Saigon.

25, *Cheong Hock Kian*, for Swatow.

25, *Powen*, for Canton.

CLEARED.

Onward, for Newchwang.

Villa de Rivadavia, for Manila.

Nyassa, for London.

America, for Cebu.

Emeralda, for Manila.

Bonita, for Halphong.

Morning Star, for Shanghai.

Fuyew, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Elgin*, from London, &c.: for Hongkong, Mr. Easton, and 235 Chinese; for Yokohama, Mr. Frisby.

Per *Fyfehire*, from Newcastle (N.S.W.), Mr. H. J. Donne Parsons.

Per *Cyphreus*, from Saigon, 20 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Olympia*, for Saigon, 10 Chinese.

Per *Cheong Hock Kian*, for Swatow, 50 Chinese.

Per *Gustav*, for Macassar, 10 Chinese.

Per *Bonita*, for Halphong, 18 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Fuyew*, for Shanghai, 80 Chinese.

Per *Bonita*, for Halphong, 18 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Cyphreus* reports: Had moderate southerly winds and heavy weather until 23rd inst., thence fresh northerly breeze to port. On the 24th inst., signalled the barque *Western Chief* of Plymouth, desired to be reported.

The German steamer *Olympia* reports: Fresh N.E. winds and rain to port.

The British barque *Iraus* reports: Fine weather and light winds to Fairbairn; thence fresh N.E. winds and rain to port.

The German 3-masted schooner *Japan* reports: In the Gulf S.W. and southerly winds, then calms and light E. & S.E. winds to Cape Padaran, from there to within 45 miles of the Ladroneas fresh S.E. & S.S.W. winds. On the 22nd had very unsettled weather with lightning and high N.E. sea. On the 23rd in lat. 21.30 N. had very heavy thunder squall with torrents of rain. Then fresh N.E. winds and fine weather to arrival.

The British barque *Hope* reports: In the English Channel had heavy gales from the S.W. by W.S.W. for 4 days, off Start Point experienced a strong gale from the S.W. with high sea for 24 hours, succeeded by a calm. After this had a succession of

gales from the Southward and W.S.W., until reaching lat. 42 N. and Long. 12.81 W., when the wind shifted to the Eastward and had moderate and light winds with occasional calms, until we got the trades, crossing the equator in 27 W. Got the S.E. trades and just managed to clear the South American Coast. After losing the trades had a spell of Northerly winds and passed a mile to the Southward of Macleod Island, then had a spell of variable winds and calms. On the 23rd March in lat. 40 S. and long. 26 E. experienced a cyclone, commencing from the Eastward at 10 a.m. and hailing to the N. and N.W. At midnight the Barometer showed 28.27 with a tremendous cross sea running. Ship under fore sail and main top-sail. Experienced fine weather the remainder of the voyage to Java Head, when had light N.E. winds and calms. In China Sea had light Easterly winds to Palo Sappa, when had light S.W. and Westerly winds and fine weather.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SHANGHAI.—Per *FUYEW*, at 9.30 a.m. To-morrow, the 26th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.—Per *NAMOA*, at 2.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 26th inst.

For TOURON.—Per Barque ALPHINGTON, at 2.30 p.m. To-morrow, the 26th inst.

For SAIGON.—Per MONTGOMERYSHIRE, at 5 p.m. To-morrow, the 26th inst.

Per FLINTSHIRE, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 27th inst.

For MANILA.—Per *ESMERALDA*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 28th inst.

MAILS by THE FOREIGN PACKET.—The French Contract Packet *MEIKONG*, will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, May 25th.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, May 26th.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 15 cents extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, May 12, 1877. my26

MAILS by THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *OCEANIC* will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th inst., with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

2 p.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m., Post Office closes.

2.30 p.m., Correspondence for Japan or the United States only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra postage until

2.50 p.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid will be sent by British Packet.

Hongkong, May 15, 1877. my28

MAILS by THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet *GWALIOR* will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 2nd June.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 1st June.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

5 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 2nd June.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Brindisi or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, May 23, 1877. je2

General Memoranda.

MONDAY, May 28:—

Noon.—*Esmeralda* leaves for Manila.

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at Dr. Stott's residence, No. 1, Alexandra Terrace.

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

4 p.m.—*Benary* leaves for Fochow (direct).

WEDNESDAY, May 30:—

Noon.—Sale of Hulk Chase, &c., on board, off Stone Cutters' Island.

Noon.—Sale of Goodwill of the late firm of Broadbent, Anthony & Co.

THURSDAY, May 31:—

5 p.m.—Meeting of the Victoria Recreation Club at the Club House.

FRIDAY, June 1:—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

SATURDAY, June 2:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

MONDAY, June 11:—

2 p.m.—Sale of Goodwill, Furniture, Fixtures, Liquors, &c., of the "Star Tavern."

FRIDAY, June 15:—

8 p.m.—*American Mail* leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

3 p.m.—*Namoa* leaves for Coast Ports. *Flintshire* leaves for Saigon.

Goods per *Volga* undelivered after Noon, subject to rent and landing charges.

Goods per *Kashgar* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' Sundries, Nursery Requisites, Toilet Requisites, English, American, and French Patent Medicines.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla, Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

pany, although the Directors of the C. M. S. N. Co. probably may not so regard it.

AMERICAN papers have often commented upon the fact that in some parts of England women have been sold at public auction during the last month. Yesterday the novel sight of a woman being sold under the hammer was witnessed by hundreds of people in front of Currie's auction store. When it became known that such a sale was to be made, a large crowd gathered to see the woman, and many were wondering if the authorities would allow such a disgraceful scene to go on. At 10.30 the woman was brought out. Her name was unknown, but she was recognised by some of the bystanders as a person who had worked in a millinery establishment on C street before the fire, and her character had never been questioned. She seemed perfectly composed in the presence of so large a crowd, and never moved a muscle of her face as the auctioneer called out for the first bid. She stood in an elevated position, dressed in plain muslin, without any special attempt at display. She was a handsome brunette, with regular features, dark hair and eyes, and a complexion as pure as wax. She was finally knocked down for \$5, and to the surprise of everybody, the bidder was a married man. He says the woman is somewhat dilapidated, but thinks he can melt down the wax and make her up into candles for the Christmas trees. She originally cost \$800 in New York, the workmanship being of the best, and was for a long time displayed in a Broadway milliner's window before she was shipped to the Comstock.—*Virginia Chronicle*.

Police Intelligence. (Before the Hon. C. May) May 25, 1877.

AN INCORRIGIBLE DRUNKARD.

James Hamilton, a seaman unemployed, was again brought up on remand for being drunk. The Magistrate asked him if he would get drunk again. He said: "There is no use in telling a lie about it; it is likely that if I am at liberty to-day, I would get drunk to-night." The Magistrate further remanded the case till to-morrow.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN.

Wong Aye, mistress of brothel No. 30, Square Street, was charged with purchasing a girl named Chua Aing, at Canton, for \$100, from the girl's mother, and bringing her to this Colony for the purpose of prostitution. The girl was taken by the defendant to the Registrar General's office to have her name placed on the list of inmates. She made a statement from which it appeared that she had been a prostitute in Canton for more than a year and that she wished to be so here. Remanded till the 28th.

MORE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN.

Chun Sow Tai and Lo Aye, married women, were again brought up to answer the charge of selling and buying respectively a girl named Wong Aye. Mr. Holmes, who appeared for the 2nd defendant, subjected the girl to a severe cross-examination, but her testimony was not the least shaken. If anything, it was somewhat stronger than before, because she now asserted the 2nd defendant had dragged her to her house. After the examination of the woman who directed the girl to go to the Station, the case was further remanded till the 28th. Application for bail for the 2nd defendant was refused.

A STRAGGLER.

Alfred Neve, a seaman of H. M. S. *Curlew*, was ordered to be sent on board for being a straggler.

LARCENY.

Lai Akai, a boy 15 years of age, was charged with stealing some brass bolts from a house at 'Lai-sah-tui. He was sent to three days' solitary confinement, and to be flogged ten strokes on the breech.

BEBEY AT A PERFORMANCE.

Lam Akow, a native of Hok Shan, was charged with picking the pocket of Ching Akow, at the mat-stud Theatre at Yow-mah-tee, where a performance was going on. The defendant was sent to four months' hard labour.

CHAM-HINE.

Chow A-Tsin, a chair coolie, was charged by Mr. Joseph Campos, a school-master at St. Joseph's College, under the following circumstances. The complainant stated that on the afternoon of the 24th instant (yesterday), the defendant was engaged by the complainant's mother to carry her from Bridge's Street to the Parade Ground. Complainant accompanied her. No agreement was made before starting as to the amount to be paid. On arrival at the Parade Ground, the chair was discharged and defendant was desired to come to-day to be paid. The complainant's mother gave him 7 cents to give to the coolie but he refused saying he wanted 10 cents. Complainant was willing to give this, but the defendant did not appear to understand him. The defendant threw down the 7 cents and wanted to go away. Complainant took hold of him, because he wished to pay him. The defendant then tried to strike him and tore the sleeve of his coat. The defendant said: "I do not want payment, I want to go." Complainant held him. The defendant then sent a friend to go to get a policeman, and when a Chinese Constable came, the defendant was taken into custody. The defendant stated that he did carry the lady. He was told to go to the house that evening to get paid. He went accordingly, but was told to go again at 1 o'clock. He was then offered 5 cents, increased subsequently to 6 cents and finally to 7 cents. He would not take them. The complainant then kicked him. He wanted to go but the complainant held him.—The Magistrate discharged the defendant, and ordered the complainant to pay 10 cents chair-hire and another 10 cents for loss of time.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

To the Editor of the "China Mail."
Hongkong, 25th May, 1877.
SIR.—Having followed this vexed question with some attention, I beg to be allowed to make a few observations on the

subject, and I shall endeavour to do so in as impartial a spirit as possible. My present object, however, is to give the Chinese side of the question, the other side having been so fully put forward. It seems to me that there is a great deal to be said on both sides. A clean undenied currency is, no doubt, a very desirable thing, but the question is how that desirable end is to be attained, having regard to the circumstances of the Chinese trade as it exists here and in the mainland. Hongkong, it must be admitted, has no trade of its own; all goods are imported here, and then re-exported, and they depend on good deals on consumption in the interior. If China, this consumption can only be brought about through the Chinese trader who comes here and buys from the foreigner, and then sells to the Chinese consumer in the interior. I must here observe that bank-notes are not current in the mainland. Now, when he sells his goods to the inland consumer, the native trader is paid in chopped dollars and broken silver according to weight. But what does he find when he comes here to buy goods? He finds that he must pay in bank-notes or clean dollars, dollars that have not a single chop. As he has neither of these currencies wherewith to satisfy the merchant, he must submit to a discount by paying in the chopped coins which he has received from his purchases elsewhere, rather than a premium in bank-notes. This is of course a decided loss to him. It may be argued that he can arrange the price of his goods that he can give a margin for the premium. But as the premium fluctuates, and how can a trader in the interior be constantly kept acquainted with the ever-changing quotations, especially in the absence of telegraphy? It may be also urged that he can adjust the price of his wares by the amount of premium which he has to pay when he buys them here. This argument only holds good, however, when he himself is the monopolist of the inland trade. It must be recollected that there are others like himself on the field, and it must also be borne in mind that a parcel of goods cannot be quit in one day, and if a subsequent purchaser here buys on better terms, he can naturally afford to undersell the first trader. But it may be asked why Chinese in the interior use chopped dollars, or why do they chop them up? The answer to the first question is because China has no silver coin of her own, and to the second is because counterfeit coins are found to be concurrently in circulation with good ones, and the shop which pays out a number of dollars on every coin, so that when a dispute arises as to the quality of a particular coin, the chop can be examined and the coin identified as having been issued by that shop or otherwise. The chop, moreover, is a guarantee that the coin has been shopped and found to be good by the shop which pays the money.

The above is a short outline of the difficulties under which the Chinese who trade with the foreign merchants here and the native consumers in the interior, labour, and a body of them had issued a circular inviting the assistance of the foreign merchants to a discussion of the subject. An indifferent reception, I believe, was only accorded to this circular on so important a subject, affecting as it does the vital trade of Hongkong. This lukewarmness of the Chinese to present a memorial, to the Government through the Registrar-General. Not having had the opportunity of reading this memorial, I cannot say what their prayer is, but I suppose they ask for relief. In opposition to this petition, a counter memorial is sought to be presented to the Government, and signatures to the same are invited by advertisements. I do not know how relief can be granted to the Chinese, for the currency of a place is a thing which can no more be legislated for than the price of a given article of merchandise can be fixed by law; however, there is a grievance, and some remedy should be devised. I think the fairest way of meeting the question is the appointment of a Commission by the Government to enquire into the question, and to report thereon.

Without wishing in any way to comment on the merits of the counter-memorial, I cannot help remarking, incidentally, on the assertion that the failure of the Hongkong Mint was owing to some trifling errors in its organization and management. One of the main causes of its failure was, I think, the want of circulation of the Hongkong Dollars in the interior of China, and this want of circulation was due to the coins not being allowed to be chopped. The Chinese on the mainland persisted in chopping them and when they were brought to Hongkong with the chops, they were rejected. Hence the Hongkong Dollars did not find such extensive currency as the Mexican and Trade dollars, which are now commanding a premium, while the Hongkong Dollars are at a discount in the interior.

By the way, I observe a quotation by a correspondent in your contemporary's columns a few days ago, of several sections of Ordinance No. 10 of 1865 relating to the chopping of dollars. He said these sections were not included in the Governor's proclamation when the Ordinance was proclaimed. Now does not the fact of their not being promulgated as law show that the prohibition of chopping was not desirable? If it was not desirable then, I submit it is still so now. Whatever the writer might have intended by the quotation in question, I cannot help, it seems to me, to be an argument in favour of the chopped dollar system.

Thanking you in anticipation for the space you will accord to this letter,
I remain,
Yours faithfully,
A CHINAMAN.

THE FAMINE IN THE NORTH.

Lao-ling, May 1st, 1877.
Exact position is out of question as we are circumvented. We despatch a messenger to Tientsin in the morning, and I feel that I must tell you, however hurriedly, of my deep sense of obligation to you for the handsome way in which you have come to our help. Ever since we came out we have been at work night and day seeking the mitigation of this dire calamity; yes, night and day; for thousands flock to us from all parts, so completely exhausted in their resources, so imperatively needing food, that no matter how long they have to wait, they will wait and clamour as for life. Oh, the bitterness of their lot! Many of them come gasping into our premises, and seem as though they had come to die. We relieve them one day, and hear the next day that they have gone to their long home. If the generous subscribers could see the demonstrations of thankfulness for the limited supplies we give to the sufferers, they would feel

more than rewarded for all their benevolent consideration. A few days ago we conferred with the Che-hien of this place, and received from him the fullest information regarding the condition of the places under his jurisdiction. He gave us a list of more than thirty villages where all the horrors described by Mr. Richards are prevailing. We have had all these villages visited, and the condition of each family investigated, and from early morn to night of this day we have been employed in giving assistance to the most needy cases. The mandarin has acted most kindly, personally declaring to the people his gratitude to the foreigners of Shanghai and elsewhere for the succour thus extended to them. To-morrow morning I start for a deplorably destitute district twenty-five miles east of this, where I spend a few days in further operations. As a serious interruption to our plans, Mr. Hodge leaves me to go to the help of our brethren at Tai-han Ku for a week or so; for they write that Mr. Crossette is ill and Mr. Mollvaine is nearly prostrated by the heavy cares that have come upon him. Ten thousand people are said to have died in that city during the past few weeks, and vast numbers are reported to be fever-stricken. In brief, the first crops can be gathered, the people will suffer as much as ever, and all must be done to help them till the crisis has passed over. I am glad to say the country is looking well, and a spirit of hopefulness is largely prevailing, as abundant rains have fallen, and promise of future ample in-gathering is supplied. But for the present gaunt famine is abroad, and with the immense numbers of these wretched mortals it is simply a daily struggle for life. After the munificent giving of the past few months on the part of residents at the ports I shrink from reiterating appeals for aid; but if you have any sources of supply at command, and can favour us with further remittances, our delight will be great in the extreme. I may just add that we have somewhat departed from our usual practices here by relieving and assisting the poor in the interior of the market, and being of very inferior quality and of high price the official said "that people would survive much longer on our bounty if given in money, as they could apply it in various economical ways for their purposes." As soon as possible we will prepare and forward to you a full report of proceedings. In the meantime it will be, as it has been, our utmost endeavour to make the funds entrusted to us go as far as possible in ministering to the wants of the starving multitudes. I ought to say that the greatest prominence was given to the noble liberality of the Chinese merchants of Shanghai and Hongkong, and that no special consideration has, in any instance, been awarded to Christian natives in the disbursement of funds.

6th May, 1877.

You are aware that my colleagues Messrs. Hall and Hodge are now in the North of Shantung in the Prefecture of Wufeng Fu, distributing the money supplied to us from Shanghai and Chefoo, among the starving poor in that region. I have just received letters from them in which they describe briefly the state of the people and the means they are adopting for relief. Such is the pressure upon them, and the exhausting nature of their work that they have neither time nor strength for lengthy details. A few days ago I gave Mr. Lees a few facts to send to you from letters then received. To-day, another messenger has arrived with further news. Writing from the Hsien city of Lao Ling, Mr. Hodge says:—"Mr. Hall has a hard day of it to-day and have relieved about 1,500 distressed families. The suffering of the people in this neighbourhood has been terrible. No further proof is necessary than the appearance of those we relieve. A description I heard by a Chinaman to-day, is at once graphic and true. Their faces are simply bones covered with skin, and are shrivelled and discoloured to such an extent as to present rather the appearance of monkeys than human beings. I am thankful that we have come here, knowing as a matter of absolute certainty that we have relieved incalculable distress and saved not a few lives. At the recommendation of the magistrate here we have given cash instead of grain, the reason he assigned for this recommendation being that the people would survive much longer on our bounty if given in this way, as they would buy *grain* (with the grain) which is much cheaper and the cash would last out a longer time. We had sent Mr. Hu (the native preacher) on here a few days in advance, who called upon the Che-hien explaining our intention; and that official has treated us with the most kind and respectful consideration, and given us all the help he could in furtherance of our work. He moreover declared in the presence of the people his delight and gratitude that the foreigners in Shanghai and elsewhere should thus demonstrate their sympathy with his starving people."

On this point Mr. Hall also says:—"Tickets were distributed in 30 villages, which the Lao-ling Che-hien indicated as most sorely afflicted, and in them to only the worst cases. Hu and others who helped in distributing the tickets were positively sickened by the awful evidences of destitution which they met. The official has acted handsomely; he says he has simply been unable to do anything for the wretched people beyond expressing his gratitude for the interposition of foreigners. The misery of the people will continue till the first crops can be gathered, and to a small extent for some time after that. We ought to have another distribution in this city, and we have promised the mandarin that if funds be secured, as we hope they will, there shall be another. Mr. Hodge leaves us in the morning to go to Chi-nan Fu for ten or twelve days to help them there, as Mr. Crossette is sick and the other missionaries knocked up. I go to Yang-shin Hsien for a few days—for terrible accounts come to us respecting the state of things east of Yang-shin."

Such are the statements made by these brethren, especially with reference to the immediate neighbourhood of Lao-ling city. It should be understood, however, that during the winter a regular and systematic plan of relief has been carried on in connection with our mission station at the village of Chou-chia Tsai, about 50 li to the south-west of Lao-ling city, but in that Hsien district. A circle of distressed villages about that centre has been supplied with grain, in rotation, at stated intervals; the poorest people of each village only receiving beggars from the Chou-chia Hsien, Yang-shin Hsien, Hui-feng Hsien, Ching-yun Hsien, and the eastern portions of Lao-ling, throughout which regions the death has been most severe, have found their way to Chou-chia Tsai, and received occasional relief according to funds at our command. The people have pawned their land, sold the roof

timbers of their cottages, used their thatch, disposed of their doors, windows, and household utensils, and tools with which they work in their fields. Women when compelled to leave their homes go forth with clothing the most scant, packing with them their grates for a few shah or a little food. These fugitives move from one place to another, only with the view of getting food; they fear the slightest exertion because it excites hunger, or causes too rapid a digestion of the meal of which they may have partaken. They mix but little meat with the bran and husks, and in some cases even sawdust, of which they make their cakes, just as much as will make such compounds cohere; quantity, not quality, quelling the pain of hunger, nourishment not being the immediate object of their eating. Many of the people have bare fields even at the approach of what promises to be a good harvest because they had no seed to put in the ground at the sowing time, or had not strength to work. What will the harvest be to them? On the heels of this great famine has come the pestilence. Already the fever is raging, and will probably carry off more than the famine itself. In Chi-nan Fu, alone, it is said, that ten thousand have died during the past month from hunger and pestilence. Our messenger speaks of numbers dying in the villages through which they have passed, and it is to be feared that this giant scourge will march forth with far more desolating force than its predecessor, finding easy prey in a people weakened by starvation, destitute of suitable shelter, and having no command of even the simplest medicines to check the inroads of disease. May God have mercy on the people and avert from them the awful calamity which thus impends over them.—*Shanghai Courier*.

THE DECLARATION OF PARIS.

The recent debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Percy Wyndham's proposal, that the Government should put an end as soon as possible to our engagement to abide by the Declaration of Paris in regard to the usages of maritime war, demonstrates very satisfactorily that under neither a Liberal nor a Tory Government is there any substantial chance of our drawing back from that engagement. The truth is that it is a mere fallacy to say that it is in the interest of peace and commerce to make war as terrible, and as destructive to commerce, as it may be. That might possibly be the case if it were but true that whenever there was war at all, everybody was at war, and further, that the sufferings of a great number of combatants would in any way tend to make the conclusion of peace an object of common desire. But neither of these propositions is true. In a world so complex as ours it would be of course simply absurd to assume that all nations could be implicated seriously in the quarrels of one or two. You might just as well assume that in a populous country like England, all the citizens would be seriously injured by every brawl and every murder. And just as in a well-governed country the aim of the police, and of all who have to keep order, is to prevent disorder from spreading,—to keep the mischief which disorder causes as isolated as may be,—in Europe it should clearly be the object of national rules and laws, to prevent as much as possible the mischief of war from spreading amongst those who are not implicated in the quarrel,—to keep the intercourse of the neutrals as free and safe as it is possible to keep it, and to cut off, as far as may be, the contagion of the ill-feelings which war engenders from spreading to those who are at present at peace. This was the object of the Declaration of Paris,—to protect as much as possible the interests of neutrals in a time of war,—to eliminate causes of sore feeling which, while of no primary importance to the prosecution of the war, are very likely to widen the area of the struggle,—in a word, so to insulate the acts of violence as to render it much less likely than it otherwise would be, that neutral nations, from the wanton injury done to their interests while they stay out of the war, should be induced to take an active part. And unquestionably this is the true policy. For no wilder dream than the notion that the greater the number of sufferers, the stronger will be the tendency towards peace, was ever conceived. All experience shows that it is the wars in which a great many different States are concerned which are the most difficult to bring to a conclusion. If England or France had participated in the American Civil War, it is all but impossible that it could have closed when it did. If Russia or Austria had intervened in the short, though bloody war of 1870, the chances are that peace might not have been concluded even now. If France had struck in between Prussia and Austria in 1866, the war would certainly not have lasted only seven weeks. The more complicated the grievances and bitternesses, the more difficult they are to heal. There never was a worse blunder than the supposition that the more States there are to suffer by a sanguinary quarrel, the sooner will the motives prevail for bringing it to a conclusion. Let the belligerents spare the neutrals in every possible way, if they do not want to be fighting for ever. It is in the interests of those who remain at peace that the principles regulating the natural limitations of war should be considered and decided on, not in the interests of those who are eager to inflict the most injury they can, in the shortest time, on their antagonist. That no doubt, is the real object of war; but then, who will deny that even when at war a nation has, and ought to have, a great many other even more important objects than the object of striking a crushing blow at his enemy? It is usually much more important even for a belligerent nation not to cut itself off from its fellowship with other nations than even to make its antagonist's stomach. And if it were not so, it is certainly much more important for the nations which remain at peace to be allowed to profit to the full by that peace, than it is for those who are at war to inflict the greatest possible damage, in the shortest possible time, on those with whom they are at war. It may not be always easy to reconcile the immediate interests of a belligerent with the best interests of the neutrals, but when that is impossible, the best interests of the neutrals ought to prevail. And even if it were true, instead of false, that the worse the injury war inflicts, the sooner it is likely to come to an end, even in that case, a war of some longer duration, which does not ruin neutrals as well as belligerents, would be a less evil to the world than a war of shorter duration which had inflicted on pacific peoples almost as much suffering as on those who were at strife.

It was from considerations of this kind

that the rules agreed upon at Paris, to the effect that privateers are to be given up, that a blockade is to be binding must be in some sense effective, that neutral bottoms cover enemies' goods, and that neutral goods are to be respected even in enemies' bottoms, were agreed upon. And the debate and division to which Mr. Percy Wyndham's abortive resolution gave rise, proves unanswerably that, notwithstanding some unfortunate opinions dropped by some of the Conservative leaders when in Opposition, it would be quite impossible to detach England from the adhesion she gave to these wholesome rules, tending as they do to moderate the exasperation caused by war—or, at least, to guard against that class of exasperations which are likely to drag others into the contest. A majority of 114 (170 against 56), obtained under a Government most of whose leading members had formerly committed themselves against the Declaration of Paris, puts the seal on these international rules, and should defeat the kindly hopes of those who, like Mr. Percy Wyndham and Lord Easington, undervalued to persuade us to retire from our agreement.

Nor do we doubt, as we have in former years often argued, that the immunities conceded by the Declaration of Paris to neutral goods and ships, might well be extended to all private property at sea, without in any way crippling seriously the resources of maritime war, and with the greatest possible advantage to the world. No doubt that carries a reasonable restriction a little further. Yet as far as we can see, it does not in the least diminish the advantages of a great naval power in a maritime war, while such a rule would—if honestly observed—prevent a very great and very superfluous disturbance of trade. As our present rules stand, the only additional effect of respecting all private property at sea would be that, the commercial marine of a maritime power need not be transferred at once in time of war to some neutral power or powers, so that the carrying, which it previously did under its own flag, would be now done under some other flag. That is the present effect of our rules, and a mischievous effect it is. No naval power which happens to be at war can rely so implicitly of course on naval escorts for all its commercial marine as to make it possible that its carrying trade should go on undiminished. The real effect, therefore, of a declaration of war is to impose a heavy fine on the shipowners of the powers thus engaged in maritime war, all the shipowners on both sides being compelled, of course, to transfer their ship to the shipowners of neutral nations at least must be in all probability, a very heavy loss. That is a bonus to the shipowners of the neutral powers, and a heavy fine on a particular class in the nations which go to war, but it has a tendency of any importance to diminish the naval resources of the powers at war, and certainly none to increase them. Of course if the commercial ships of the enemy continued to put to sea under the old flag, that would be a great opportunity to his antagonist for striking a blow at his commerce. But shipowners are not so silly as all that. They will transfer the ships they cannot use to some neutral shipowner, who will of course, be likely to have an increase of demand for his ships exactly equal to the gap caused in the carrying trade by the withdrawal of the belligerent's ships from that trade. Hence, while the effect of leaving it legitimate to capture the private ships of your enemy, is not at all to diminish the general resources at that enemy's command, it is to disarrange seriously the machinery of the carrying trade for no good purpose. Nevertheless, we must freely admit that there is a difficulty about affirming the immunity from capture of all private property at sea,—except contraband of war destined for either belligerent—and it is simply this, that there is no one to complain to any purpose if the agreement is not respected. We may, of course, if we please, agree to respect the private property of our enemies when at sea, but if we don't keep our word, who is to call us to account for it? Not our enemy, for he is already doing all in his power to call us to account; and clearly not any neutral power which has not been aggrieved, and would not wish to run the risk of a quarrel for the sake of enforcing abstract justice. Thus, reasonable as the development of the rules about maritime war, agreed on in 1856 at Paris, into a fresh rule securing the immunity of all private property at sea, certainly is, we must admit at once that we do not see by whom, if it is broken, it is to be enforced. It must be a purely voluntary engagement, binding, of course, in honour on all who give it, but if disregarded, not regarded at the cost of making a new enemy by that disregard. No doubt the observance of most international rules of this kind is more or less spontaneous. The organisation of the police of Europe does not yet admit enforcing any of them. But still the rest of them are morally enforced to some extent by remembering that if we disregard them we shall make a host of enemies among the neutral powers, as well as be conscious of our own dishonour. But this rule would be one of honour alone. And we cannot say that we regard this motive as one sufficient to secure its due observance by the maritime States of Europe, or that we see much chance of any other and stronger motive. Still, we seriously believe that if all the maritime powers both knew their own interests, and were adequate guardians of their own honour, they would spontaneously engage to respect all private property at sea, and to restrict their navies to the blockades of the coasts and ports of the enemy, to the sailing up of navies of inferior power in those ports, and to the attack and capture of the enemy's fleets. That is all that can really be done by any navy now to disable any enemy, unless we decline to weigh the enormous disadvantage of making enemies of numbers of neutrals, against the temporary advantage of inflicting a little more suffering on the enemy.—*Economist*.

"BERKELEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALPHEUS. To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills."—*24/19/77*.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, May 25, 1877.	
OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash...	\$605
" Old Patna, cash...	570
" New Benares, cash...	567½
" Old Benares, cash...	567½
" New Malwa, cash...	560
" credit...	580
" Allowance Tael, 12 a 36	
" Old Malwa, cash...	595
" credit...	600
" Allowance Tael, 32 a 48	
CAMPHOR,	18.50 a 18.60
QUICKSILVER,	50 a 50½
SALTPETRE,	6.50 a 7.25

Exchange.

Bank, on demand,	3/11½
" 30 days' sight,	4/0
" 6 months' sight,	4/0½
Credits,	4/0½
Documentary, 6 months' sight,	4/1
Bombay,	231
Calcutta,	231
Shanghai, demand,	78½
" 30 days,	74½
Bar Silver, 17, dwts. B.,	84 prem.
Mexicans,	2½
Gold Leaf,	25.35
English Sovereigns,	4.95
Australian Sovereigns,	4.95
Discount,	7 a 9

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 21 prem.	
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$750	
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$2,460	
Chinese Insurance Co., \$230	
Yongtze Ins. Association, Tls. 750 a 800	
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$540	
China Fire Ins. Co., \$142	
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 85 % dis.	
H.K. & S. S. Boat Co., 8 dis.	
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 80½	
Hongkong Gas Co., \$75	
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$55	
Chinese Imperial Loan, £108	

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)	
HONGKONG, May 25, 1877.	
BAROMETER—9 A.M.	29.980
Do, 1 P.M.	29.978
Do, 4 P.M.	29.934
Thermometer—9 A.M.	77½
Do, 1 P.M.	77
Do, 4 P.M.	76½
Do, (Wet bulb) 9 A.M.	75
Do, Do, 1 P.M.	74½
Do, Do, 4 P.M.	74½
Do, Maximum over night	78
Do, Minimum over night	73

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London Papers:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.			
AT HONGKONG.			
When left.	Name.	From.	Remarks.
Nov.			
28, Western Chief,		London	
Dec.			
4, Bendultha,		Cardiff	
17, A. E. Vidal,		Hamburg	
22, Sopais,		New York	
Jan.			
4, C. R. Bishop,		London	
12, Woodhall,		Hamburg	
18, Batavia,		Hamburg	
Feb.			
1, Robert Henderson,		Buryport	
2, Polynesia,		Cardiff	
5, Carrizal,		Cardiff	
8, Daphne,		London	
12, Leading Wind,		Antwerp	
17, Theresa Behn,		Cardiff	
18, Matchless,		Cardiff	
19, Cactus O.,		Cardiff	
19, F. P. Lichfield,		Cardiff	
19, Maipu,		Cardiff	
20, Penrith,		London	
22, Enid,		London	
22, Osaka,		London	
27, Gold Hunter,		Cardiff	
28, D. McB. Park,		Sunderland v. S'pore	
28, Janet Ferguson,		Glasgow v. S'pore	
Mar.			
1, Isles of the South,		Cardiff	
1, Brown Brothers,		Cardiff	
1, Khedive,		Antwerp	
2, Paracas,		Cardiff	
4, A. S. Davis,		Cardiff	
4, Nimbus,		Cardiff	
4, Jala,		Cardiff	
6, Lord Macaulay,		Cardiff	
13, Golden Spar,		Cardiff	
15, Antwerp,		London	
19, Victoria,		Swansea	
19, C. W. Cochrane,		Liverpool	
20, Springfield,		Cardiff	
20, Warrior,		Cardiff	
20, George,		Cardiff	
22, Birling (s.),		Cardiff	v. Suez, &c.
26, May Queen,		Cardiff	
27, Scindia,		London	
27, Fortuna (s.),		Antwerp v. Suez, &c.	
29, Commissary,		London	
29, Cygnus,		Cardiff	for Canton
Apr.			
4, Rota,		Cardiff	
4, Sydenham,		Cardiff	
5, Priam (s.),		Liverpool	via Suez
6, Kikao,		London	
10, St. Elmo,		Cardiff	
11, H. S. Sandford (s.),		Cardiff	v. Suez, &c.
12, Galatea (s.),		Cardiff	v. Suez, &c.
AT SHANGHAI.			
Dec.			
23, John-Nicholson,		New York	
27, Undine,		London	
Jan.			
11, Windhover,		London	
31, Forward Ho,		London	
Feb.			
22, Helvet Will,		London	
23, City of Aberdeen,		London	
Mar.			
3, Callor On,		Cardiff	
10, Sir Lancelot,		London	
15, Coldstream,		New York	
24, Wigton,		London	
28, Isle of Erin,		Greenock	
Apr.			
6, Corea,		London	
AT AMOY.			
Mar.			
16, Bessie Morris,		Swansea	
AT SWATOW.			
Dec.			
23, Ino,		Greenock	
AT CHEFOO.			
Mar.			
7, Alcantia,		Cardiff	
LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.			
At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.			
Glenoroby, Nankin.			
Amboto, Altona.			
Glenelye, Gordon Castle.			
Sailing Vessels.			
Duke of Abercorn, Abbey Cowpet.			
James Shepherd, Melbreak.			
Kate Carnie, Ferdinand Bruns.			
At Liverpool.			
Dioned (str.), Flit.			

Mails.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,
ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,
AND MARSEILLES;

Also,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 26th May,
1877, at Noon, the Company's
S. S. MEIKONG, Commandant FOACHE,
with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIES,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for
the principal places of Europe.
Shipping orders will be granted till noon,
Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.
on the 26th May, 1877. (Parcels are
not to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.
For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

H. DE POUVEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, May 12, 1877. my26

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be de-
parted for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on MONDAY, the 28th May, at
3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 27th Inst. Parcel Packages
will be received at the Office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per
cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, May 15, 1877. my28



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediter-
ranean Ports, Southampton
and London Direct;

Also,
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and
Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
"WYALTON," Captain J. C. BAKER, will leave
this on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, at
Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, May 23, 1877. je2

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "ALASKA,"
will be dispatched for San Francisco,
via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 18th
June, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers,
and Freight, for Japan, the United States,
and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills
of Lading are issued for transportation to
Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San
Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and
South America, and to New York and
Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Com-
pany will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea
Ports, about same date, and make close
connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection
of various lines of Steamers to England,
France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m., 14th June. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland
Cargo are requested to endorse on the
Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages
Shipped, to correspond with those in their
Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 23, 1877. je16

Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTREY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—Two Millions Sterling.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Coals in Matched, on Goods on board
Vessels, and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MELOERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premiums contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE to the extent of
£45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent
of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 26, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt
of instructions from the Board of
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies
to the extent of £10,000 on any one fire
class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on
adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, January 8, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1866.

Intimations.

W. BALL,
CHINA DISPENSARY.
IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET
REQUISITES, PATENT MEDI-
CINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,
and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.
Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

KWONG HING CHEUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS.
Have always on hand for Sale every
description of COAL at Moderate Prices.

Mr. ARYON has been appointed Manager,
and all Orders addressed to him at 57,
Praya, or to Mr. Fat Jack, at 30, Hing
Lung Street, will receive immediate atten-
tion.

Hongkong, March 10, 1877. mo19

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE

Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100
characters, and one cent a character
beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and
half price for repetitions during the first
week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will
be charged only one half the amount of the
first week's charge. Advertisements for
half a year and longer will be allowed a
deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount,
and contracts for more favourable terms
can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish
Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all
the ports and in the interior of China, all
the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore,
Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the
Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru
and other places which Chinese frequent.
When the list of Agencies is completed,
it will be published. Agents have been
already established in most of the above
places, and in important ports more than
one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

NOTICE.

WE, the Underigned, beg to inform the
Public of Hongkong and Kowloon
that the Charter of our Steam-launch "OUM
SING" (plying between Peddar's Wharf and
Tsim-sa-choi), by Mr. Buxoo, will expire on
the 30th Instant, after which date the said
Launch will ply on the same route on our
own account; having no connection what-
ever with the late Charterer.

The Fare will be as usual until further
notice.

WING KEE & Co.,
Praya Central.

Hongkong, April 30, 1877. my30

WASHING BOOKS.
(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now
ready at this Office—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

AI YON,
SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND
STEVEDORE,
No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF
COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH
PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S
STORES

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.
Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has
been very much extended. The fol-
lowing are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office,
Luen Hing Street; Chui Heung Low Hotel,
Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan
Tsal Street; Mr. Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen
Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the
Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen
Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee
Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai
Heung Shop, Sin Chooing, Bonam.

Singapore.—Sui Cheong Hong; Wok Shun
Loong Hong.

Amoy.—Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Kek
Street.

Foochow.—Mr. Yu Ching Cheong, Foo
chow Arsenal; Mr. Lim Kwok Ching, Mari-
time Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Mari-
time Customs; Mr. Ho Yue Chuen, Mari-
time Customs; Mr. Ohn Sing Hol, Messrs
Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong
Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School;
and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr. Sung Min Chee, Maritime
Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr. Leung Chun Tong, Muni-
cipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong
Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yong Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fooking Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies;
others will be published, when they are
arranged for. Negotiations are in progress
with the express couriers who carry the
official despatches and Peking Gazette, to
circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of
China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

Intimations.

AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
by appointment, to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;
and to
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS
OF RUSSIA.

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best
collection of Views of China, Pho-
tographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of
assorted sizes. Ex. S. S. Radnorshire a
supply of very handsome Easel Albums of
Russia and Velvet Covers, assorted sizes.
Illuminated Albums for Portraits. Tobacco
Pouches, in Shape of Skulls, Rats, &c.,
and a nice choice of Gift Mountings for
Frames, &c.

Hongkong, March 28, 1877.

NOW READY.

BUDDHISM, OR, THE RUDIMENTS OF
NATURAL RELIGION IN CHINA. By Dr.
E. J. EISEN. One Volume. 8vo. Price,
\$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND
POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures.
By Dr. E. J. EISEN. Second Edition. One
Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane,
Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

Now Ready.

"THE CHINA REVIEW,"
No. 5, Vol. V.

Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and
a Half.

CONTENTS.

Chinese Natural Theology.
Notes on Chinese Grammar.
Deer-Stalking in China (Concluded from
page 224.)

Chinese Etymology, with a List of Prim-
itives and Key to Shwo-Wan.
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.
On the Twenty-eight Constellations.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.

Collectanea Bibliographica.
Notes and Queries.—
The "King Kiao" or Nestorian Religion.
The Shan of the King of Ch'u.
Tonio Solda Notation in China.
Rats a Delicacy.
Domestic Torture.
Do. Do.

Book's Fables in Sanskrit and Chinese.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, May 12, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's
day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese
Mail will be issued DAILY instead of
WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, how-
ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-
tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now
assimilated to those of the Chinese Mail.
The unusual success which has attended
the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable
medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual
circulation of one thousand copies. It is
already the most influential native journal
published, and enjoys considerable prestige
at the Ports of China and Japan, and at
Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Fran-
cisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address
Mr. CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

China Mail Office,
17th February, 1874.

To Let.

THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1,
D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupa-
tion of Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra
Terrace. Possession from the 1st June
next.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, May 16, 1877.

TO LET.

NO. 3, PRINCE STREET, ELGIN STREET,
with Immediate Possession.

Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, February 7, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, at present
occupied by the Rev. E. H. KIPP.
Bimess Villa, Pok-foo-lum, Furnished.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, February 18, 1877.

TO BE LET.

THE Premises No. 39, Queen's Road,
late in the occupation of THE BARNES
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Apply to
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, May 10, 1877.

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 31, Queen's
Road Central. Three Rooms. Over
Attic & Cellar. Furniture Store. Imme-
diate Possession.

Hongkong, May 8, 1877. H

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, May 19, 1877.

At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, lb. 450 400
" Ama Sugar cured, 300 250
" Foochow, 160 140
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy. 160 150
Beef Corned, catty 150 140
" Roast, 150 140
" Soup, 100 90
" Steak, 180 150
Bullocks' Brains, per set 60 50
" Tongue, fresh, each 275 250
" " corned, 320 300
" Head, 600 500
" Heart, 150 140
" Hump, Salt, 110 100
" Feet, 50 40
" Kidneys, 60 50
" Tail, 100 90
" Liver, catty 80 60
" Tripe (undressed), catty 60 40
Calves' Head and Feet, set 600 400
Hams, American, lb. 300 250
" Chinese, 180 170
" English, 360 340
Mutton Chop, 190 180
" Leg, 190 180
" Shoulder, 140 130
" Liver, 130 120
Pigs' Chittlings, catty 60 50
" Feet, 100 90
" Fry, 110 100
" Head, 90 80
" Heart, 60 50
" Kidneys, 80 70
" Liver, lb. 100 80
Pork, Chop, catty 150 140
" Corned, 180 120
" Leg, 150 140
" Fat or Lard, 110 100
Sheep's Head and Feet, set 340 320
" Heart, 50 40
" Kidneys, 80 70
Sucking Pigs, 1750 1000
Veal, catty 140 120

Poultry.

Capon, catty 250 220
Ducks, catty 120 110
Eggs, Hen, doz. 100 —
" Duck, 100 —
" Salt, 120 —
Fowls, catty 180 160
Geese, 120 110
Partridges, each 350 300
Pheasants, Canton, live, pair \$2.00 —
Pigeons, each 150 140
Quail, 130 —
Rabbits, 600 500
Teal, 350 300
Turkeys, Cook, catty 800 700
" Hen, 450 400
Wild Duck, each 60